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DEMOCRATS ARE UNREASONABLE.

It is a very truthfully and appropriately remarked by the Philadelphia North American that the Democrats gave Mr. Wilson eight years to mess things up and now they are not willing to give Mr. Harding eight months to straighten things out. The Republicans have been in control but little over four months, and in fact have not had real control at all, for the laws and appropriations under which the government operates up to June 30, the end of the fiscal year, were signed by Mr. Wilson. President Wilson vetoed reform bills passed by the Republican congress and would sign only those measures in which he fully approved.

Up to June 30, therefore, the government was almost entirely under the Wilsonian regime. After that date the Republicans must be solely responsible for the manner in which the business of the government is conducted, except of course that they must arrange to pay the enormous debts the Democrats contracted.

But the Democratic press and the Democratic organization are not willing to give the Harding administration a chance to bring order out of chaos into which the Wilson administration threw the country. The Democratic federal reserve board sprung its deflation program upon the farmers in such a way as to force them to sell their crops at greatly reduced prices after having produced them at war-time costs.

The McAdoo management of the railroads boosted wages, required the roads to pay for services not rendered, discouraged good service, and permitted the property to deteriorate. The railroads were taken over with money in their treasuries and turned back practically broke. The politicians placed by Mr. Wilson in charge of the departments and bureaus of the government swelled the government pay rolls and organized the government service on a basis that cannot be immediately abandoned. The postal service was demoralized; importation of foreign goods was encouraged by a free trade law, and taxes were augmented by extravagant methods in the management of public business.

CO-OPERATION TO SERVE INDUSTRY.

Of vital interest to all industry are the plans that are being worked out by Secretary Hoover for co-operation between the department of commerce and the great industries of the country. For the first time in the history of the government, at least in its recent history, a sincere effort is being made to put its relations with national industries on a basis of practical usefulness.

From time to time proposals have been advanced in congress to require full publicity as to prices, production and sales from various industries. This is not the plan that Secretary Hoover proposes to follow. He believes that it is possible for a representative of the government to sit down with a committee made up of representative members of a particular industry, go over the needs of that industry and devise means of supplying those needs so far as it comes within the legitimate scope of governmental activities to do this. He regards the problems in which industry is chiefly concerned as business problems to be solved in a business way.

Simple as this proposal is in the mere statement, managers of industry do not need to be told that it represents a decided departure from the attitude toward business that has been assumed by the government in recent years. It affords an opportunity to inaugurate the closer relations between the government and the industries of the country which apparently are inevitable, under conditions that will make the relationship of constructive value to the industry instead of a hampering and obstructive one.

PRECIOUS METAL MINING.

Large industrial activity in gold and silver mining is reported in all our western mining states. There is also a strong movement of these two metals in the commerce of the world. Gold and silver movement of gold and silver in five months is nearly eight times as large as in 1920. Tin and copper imports were \$24,000,000 less in May than in April. May receipts were but \$3,000,000 under 1921 monthly average. Gain on gold metals was \$308,491,195 in five months against 1921 against only \$28,919,768 a year ago. On the gold silver and commodity movement combined, the current gain for five months over a year ago is upward of \$20,000,000, or \$478,000,000 in commodities and \$270,000,000 in gold and silver. Following is a comparative statement of gold movement since January 1, 1919.

	Imports	Exports
Jan. 1921	\$5,269,915	\$1,052,557
April	\$2,236,175	\$83,787
March	\$7,371,598	\$49,965
February	\$4,422,391	\$1,036,992
January	\$8,145,091	\$321,590
Total	\$310,200,835	\$5,916,961
12 mos 1920	\$28,743,619	\$22,091,298
12 mos 1919	\$6,534,046	\$68,183,245

FAMOUS SMOKE CASE AGAIN TO HAVE HEARING

(By Associated Press.)
 FORT BENTON, Mont., July 8.—Montana's famous "smoke case," in which the Anaconda Copper company was sued in a test case by a Montana ranchman for the death of farm animals, caused, it is alleged in the petition, by poisonous gases from the Anaconda company's smelters, will be tried again. The jury hearing the case here was unable to agree on the merits of much technical testimony by chemical experts.

The test suit was filed by Oscar B. Goon, who alleged in his petition that cattle, horses and other of his farm animals had died after inhaling the smoke and gas from the smelting plant smokestacks. He asked \$27,000 damages. Upon the results of his suit will hinge other suits, it is declared, involving more than 1000 animals in the vicinity of Great Falls.

Trial of the recent suit consumed nearly four weeks and more than 150 witnesses were examined, including many experts who testified as to the harmful and harmless contents of the smelter smoke and gases. Expert chemists testified for the copper company that the process of smelting in their plant was such that it was impossible for the waste gases to contain poisonous substances. They repeated chemical formulae to prove their assertions. Experts for Goon charged that the cattle had died of arsenic and zinc poisoning after inhaling the smelter gases. This was to counteract testimony of the defense experts that the cattle were victims of influenza.

MOTOR COPS WILL PROTECT HIGHWAYS

(By Associated Press.)
 OLYMPIA, Wash., July 9.—Highways in Washington state will be patrolled regularly after August 1 by 25 men who will travel on motorcycles but who will not be "speed cops." Their organization will be known as the Highway Protective Force and their duty will be to prevent misuse of the roads and to enforce highway rules adopted by the last legislature. One duty will be to report sections of roads in need of repair.

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SCHOOL DAYS



THE RIGHT THING AT THE RIGHT TIME

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

CALLING CARDS

Nothing is so difficult but that it may be found out by seeking—Terrence.

A WRITER on social usage has called attention to the fact that in the countries of Europe the etiquette of the calling card is clearly laid down by social law; in this country it is left in the air.

If there were but a congress of custom where some one could go and introduce a law setting forth the occasions on which the calling card can with propriety be used and the occasions on which it cannot be used, how much confusion could be avoided! As this cannot be done, we can only do our best with our calling cards, and trust to luck and instinctive good taste that we will not break such laws as there are.

In some sections of the country it is customary for newcomers to make the first call, and as cards are the emblems of calls the rules regulating them can be grouped with those regulating card usage. In most sections it is customary for the old resident to make the first call. In still other places it is usual for a newcomer to send out as home cards to such persons as she chances to meet and desires to become acquainted with.

It is usual, however, in most places, for the old resident to make the first call. It is essential for the person called on to return this first call or else run the risk of being called rude. The newcomer who waits for others to call on her, no matter where she is, will do better than the newcomer who makes first calls where this is not customary.

Here are a few hints which should be observed in the etiquette of card usage:

Always call or leave cards within ten days after a dinner, reception or dance invitation, whether it is accepted or declined.

Call or leave cards after teas, also, unless you are sure that custom of the neighborhood exempts you from this duty. In some of the big cities, among many groups, cards are not required after teas. But an unnecessary call or card can never be objected to.

Send cards when it is impossible to attend a tea for which cards have been sent.

Leave cards or call at the home of the mother of a bride whose wedding or reception at the house you have attended.

Married women leave a card of their own for each woman of the household, a card of their husband for each married woman and another for her husband. Young men or bachelors of any age leave cards for the daughter of the household and for her mother.

Here are five "don'ts" about cards:

Never request an invitation on a card. An invitation sent on a card, if it demands an answer, should be answered by note.

Never leave a card without making a call on any one's day at home.

Do not return first calls by card alone unless the hostess is not home when you call. In that case a card may be left.

Never have anything put on the card but the name, address and, if wanted, the day at home.

A LINE O' CHEER
 By John Kendrick Bangs.
 EAST AND WEST.
 THAT East and West shall never meet I deem a saying indiscreet. For in despite the poet's rhyme The twins are meeting all the time. And in them both I find an urge In a completed whole to merge Until they reach that state of worth The oneness of a rounded Earth. (Copyright.)

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HOW DO YOU SAY IT?

By C. N. LURIE

Common Errors in English and How to Avoid Them

"GENTS" AND "PANTS."

DISPITE the fact that all critics—and even many writers who are not disposed to be very critical—have condemned the use of the word "gents," for "gentlemen," the former word is still used in common speech and in numerous advertisements. "Clothing for ladies and gents" is advertised, and in announcements of entertainments we are told that "Gents' tickets are \$1, ladies' 50 cents." The following was overheard recently: "Oh, Mary, did you see the man who picked up my purse?" "Yes; he looked like a perfect gent."

Never say "gent," say "gentleman." The word "pants," as an abbreviation for "pantaloons," is also condemned by critics; but "pantaloons" is now seldom used, so the only word that is left when one wishes to describe a man's nether garment, is "trousers."

(Copyright.)



How It Started

CHEWING GUM.

ORIGINALLY men chewed spruce gum, which exuded from the trees; later pure paraffin wax became popular. The modern gum, with the chicle base, comes from the Indians, who used to chew chicle to quench their thirst. The growth of the industry may be seen from the fact that while in 1885 the United States imported 923,160 pounds, in 1910 5,000,000 pounds were imported.

(Copyright.)

Nail-Making in United States.

Of the early American inventions for the manufacture of nails the only one which has survived is that patented in 1791 by Ezekiel Reed of Bridgewater, Mass. In 1833 cut nails were first made of steel, and wire nails were manufactured for the first time in the United States about 1851. Twenty-five years later Father Goodell, a priest, began their manufacture in Covington, and the American Wire and Nail company was established a year later under his leadership. The output of cut nails has varied from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 kegs a year, while their exportation rose from 1898, when it amounted to 20,000,000 pounds, to over ten times those figures in 1914.

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